

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of July, 1898.

Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER: Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail.

The war is about ended, but the daily Indian war dances at the exposition have just begun.

References to "our new possessions" must remain for some time indefinite and unsatisfactory.

Give the Spanish cabinet time. It is a hard road for the once proud don, but they must travel it.

Yes, it was a week ago that the Omaha Fakery got out its fake extra, announcing that Manila had surrendered.

If the Indian myths begin the coinage of silver at the rate of 22 to 1, what is to become of the divine ratio and its prophet?

Kansas City day at the exposition today. Let Omaha put on its best bib and tucker in honor of its enterprising competitors from the Kaw.

A Nebraska fusionist convention may nominate a "future commander-in-chief" two years in advance, but electing him requires the votes of the people.

The promulgation of a definite treaty of peace between the United States and Spain will leave the Omaha exposition without a rival as the greatest show on earth.

The state of Missouri is seventy-seven years old today, but still young enough for the people to talk about the wonderful undeveloped resources and the bright future of which all are hoping.

And now the bunco men in South Omaha threaten to reform the town. That is almost on a par with the nasquerade of the Herdman gang of gamblers and blackmailers operating under the mask of reform in Omaha.

The League of American Municipalities did not set a very good example by passing a resolution censuring its secretary for irregularities and then electing him to the position. That comes near to being a common aldermanic trick.

There is plenty of room on the present high school grounds for all the high school accommodations Omaha may need for years to come. There is no necessity of combining a real estate deal with the project for a new high school building.

According to the organ of the outlawed police board a gang of bicycle thieves is "doing" Omaha in a systematic way just now. That is not a circumstance to the way in which the gang of outlaws who control the police have been "doing" Omaha for the past year.

Senator Elkins is credited with saying that the United States should keep the Philippines because other nations would pay big money for them, while we can get them for nothing. The American people do not forget, however, that some things are dear even though received as gifts.

The democrats of Nebraska are demanding the abolition of the present State Board of Transportation and the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for an elective state railway commission. Do they want to deprive Chairman Dahlman of all visible means of support?

The editor of the local popocratic organ says that the nomination of the fusion candidate for governor was made at 5 o'clock in the morning, when as a matter of fact it was made only five minutes before 6 o'clock. But then a delegate to a democratic convention is not expected to be able to tell the time correctly at that belated hour.

A JUDICIOUS COUNSELOR.

Marshall Campos is a loyal and patriotic soldier of Spain. He is as solicitous regarding the honor of his country as any man in it. But knowing that Spain is beaten he has the manliness and the moral courage to openly and unconditionally favor peace. Campos has seen from the beginning that the United States must triumph with Spain fighting single-handed. The swift and decisive victories of the Americans he did not look for, as most of our own people did not, but he knew more than the great majority of his countrymen, even his military associates, about the war resources of the United States and therefore foresaw the inevitable result of the war. He would now save to Spain what is not already irretrievably lost and so he declares that it would be madness to think of rejecting President McKinley's conditions. The counsel of this veteran soldier should have great weight with the Spanish people.

Campos implies distrust of Sagasta in saying that he should not be asked to negotiate peace and that another liberal cabinet should be constructed. Is the explanation of this to be found in the tricky character of Sagasta, which causes Campos to apprehend that the interests and honor of the nation would better be committed to the care of another? Or does he fear that what he so earnestly desires may be defeated by the diplomatic methods peculiar to Sagasta? At all events he is not alone in the opinion that some other statesman than the prime minister should be entrusted with the grave duty of negotiating peace and even if the terms proposed by the United States will be accepted by the Sagasta cabinet a change of ministry is not improbable. This is a matter, however, in which Spain alone is concerned. It is of no consequence to our government whether it shall deal with Sagasta, Gamazo or some other Spanish statesman, or what political party is in control when peace negotiations are entered upon. In any event the United States will unquestionably dictate the terms of peace. It is, however, unfortunate for Spain that Campos or some statesman equally anxious to preserve Spain from further loss and humiliation, is not at the head of affairs.

A TROUBLESOME FACTOR.

Aguinaldo continues to receive prominent attention in the reports from Manila. The latest information represents him as becoming more friendly to Americans. He is said to have asked permission of General Merritt to march his soldiers through Manila when the city falls and also to have suggested the formation of Filipino regiments with American officers. This appears to show a change of feeling on the part of the insurgent leader, who had been disposed to assume a dictatorial attitude, but it would not be wise to take it for granted that Aguinaldo is as friendly as these suggestions of his would imply. It is certainly advisable to treat him with some consideration, for he has a formidable following over which he appears to exercise absolute control, but on the other hand it would not be prudent to repose too much confidence in him. Aguinaldo is shrewd and ambitious. He is eager to obtain political power and there is reason to think that he would not hesitate at almost anything to secure it. He is familiar with intrigue and treachery and has himself been guilty of betraying his own people. He has no special regard for Americans and probably would as readily renounce any promise made to them as he did the pledge to the Spaniards for which they paid him generously. Doubtless he appreciates the power of the United States and understands that resistance to it would be futile, but this might not deter him from making trouble. Aguinaldo needs watching and never more carefully than when he professes friendship.

TRADE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Commercial interests welcome the promise of early peace in the reasonable expectation that peace will bring great benefit to these interests. American manufacturers and merchants anticipate that the United States will control most of the trade of Cuba and Porto Rico, by mere force of naturally lower transportation rates, even should a tariff be promulgated for the islands applying equally to imports from this country and others. It is also believed that American trade in the far east will be materially increased, whatever shall be the final determination in regard to disposing of the Philippines.

It would seem that only a lack of enterprise on the part of our manufacturers and merchants could prevent them from commanding nearly the entire commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico and they are not likely to be found wanting in efforts to secure this trade. They are most inviting fields for commercial endeavor, the former especially so. The development of Cuba will give employment to a vast amount of capital and a great deal of labor and the larger part of each is likely to be drawn from this country. That island is capable of sustaining a population of several millions and when it shall have such a population its trade will be exceedingly valuable. In the meanwhile the building of railroads, the improvement of cities and other work of development will make a large demand upon our industries. We shall have to meet some competition, of course, chiefly British, but our position gives us an advantage and besides the disposition of the Cuban people will be to give the preference to American goods. When an independent government shall have been established in the island it will undoubtedly seek commercial relations with the United States that will promote our trade with the island. An independent Cuba, due to the efforts of the United States, will naturally effect the closest possible commercial union with this country, to which it would continue to look for protection. Porto Rico is a less promising field, being much smaller than Cuba, but we shall secure a trade with that island which will be a considerable item in our commerce. As now pro-

posed Porto Rico will become American territory, so that American manufacturers and merchants will control practically all its commerce, while American capital will enter most largely into its further development. It is suggested that we shall lose most of our direct trade with Spain as a result of the war, but as this amounts to only about \$15,000,000 annually it will not be seriously felt, being but a fraction of the commercial gain in the Spanish islands.

As to increased trade in the far east it appears to us to be almost as well assured as in the West India islands, whether this country shall retain possession of the Philippines or not. We believe that the prestige which the United States has achieved in that quarter of the world is certain to advance our commercial interests there, even if we should not have so much as a naval and coaling station anywhere in Asia. We are going to have a steadily growing trade with that portion of the earth, because no power or combination of powers will venture to obstruct our progress in this direction or deny us any privileges we may rightfully claim. There are excellent reasons for the confidence of commercial interests that peace will usher in an era of unexampled prosperity for the United States.

POPCRATIC PLATFORM JUGGLERY.

In the three-ring circus which nominated a state ticket for the popocrats of Nebraska the big tent was occupied by the populists, while the silver republicans and democrats were mere side shows. As originally reported and adopted by the populist convention, the stock yards plank of the populist platform was worded as follows:

The stock yards of South Omaha are necessarily patronized by the people of this state; its business is public and not private; the stock yards company charges extortionate prices for the services it renders and for the grain and hay it supplies; it has lashed millions of dollars of watered stock on which the people are compelled to pay interest; it refuses relief, it bribes legislators, it plunders our people and has secured injunction against all laws which seek to prevent its unjust exactions; it is a giant monopoly created by capitalists of industry. For these reasons we favor the ownership of a stock yards at South Omaha by the state itself, such ownership to be secured either by the purchase of the present yards, at its actual value, or the establishment of another stock yard. And if the state cannot secure the ownership of the present stock yards at its actual value, then we favor a law levying an occupation tax against the stock yards company of a definite gross sum which shall be equal to all the interest paid on the watered stock of the company. The stock growers of Nebraska must no longer be compelled to pay dividends on fictitious capital which represents nothing but fraud and dishonesty.

Although this declaration passed the convention without a dissenting vote, the stock yards plank roused a hornet's nest in the camps of the reform allies. The platform was promptly recommitted on a flimsy pretext and when the political mountebanks and jugglers returned the document the original stock yards plank was found to have been reconstructed with all the vital timber sawed out so that in the official copy it reads as follows:

We demand a speedy determination of the litigation involving the validity of the stock yards act, regulating charges for feed and yardage, to the end that it may be determined, if said act is ineffectual, what steps should be taken to reduce said yards to state ownership.

This is about as harmless and meaningless as it could possibly be made by the cunning hand of the paid stock yards attorney who, disguised as a silver republican reformer, has been playing before the farmers of Nebraska for suckers. Populists who honestly desire to bring about rational relief for the farmers and stock raisers must feel heartily ashamed of the tame submission of their state convention to this brazen trickery of designating corporation politicians who under pretense of being alarmed at the menace of the money power manipulate conventions and legislatures of all parties in the interest of their monopoly employers.

German-Americans will learn with sorrow, almost shame, that the honors paid the late Prince Bismarck by the members of the royal house, the nobility and high officials in favor with the present emperor are not commensurate with the position of that eminent statesman as a historical figure. The sincere mourning for Bismarck is among the German people who realize fully his great services in creating out of a number of petty principalities a great and prosperous empire. This feeling is shared by a majority of the Germans who have come to the United States in the past half century. Bismarck represented Germany unity, and he made possible the industrial greatness of the German nation. It matters little what the princes and counts and barons think of him or his work.

The government will not return the Yale and the Harvard to the steamship company immediately, but will use these auxiliary cruisers for transports for the army. When given back to the company they will doubtless become the most popular vessels for Americans that cross the Atlantic. The experience of the owners of these two American steamships is likely to show final results that will strongly induce others to build steamships and give them American registry.

The Bee always records candidates on opposition tickets the benefits of whatever merits they may possess. That is one great difference between The Bee and the popocratic press, which can never see any merit in anyone who does not bear a popocratic label. In weighing candidates the voters will be guided by the preponderance of merits over demerits.

The cigarette trust is not done with fighting the Iowa law against cigarette selling. The company offers to ship to Iowa dealers, on order, cigarettes in packages, ten in a package, without any covering, box or larger package enclosure, the same to be sold despite the Iowa law. The inference is that the cigarette manufacturers will rely on the

JOY IN PORTO RICO.

Minneapolis Times: Porto Rico appears to be the "Barkis" of the present festivities. St. Louis Republic: The Porto Rico campaign has developed into quite a joke. It seems funny, that appeal for flags as a pacifier of a rebellious race. But we cannot dash a humor in this war, for the Santiago campaign was certainly no joke. Springfield Republican: The official statement of General Miles that three-fourths of the people of Porto Rico so far encountered "are overjoyed at the arrival of the army" helps to simplify our problem. In any recent regard for the principles of the republic we are bound to consult the wishes of the people we are preparing to govern—by a scheme of home rule, we hope and expect.

Indianapolis Journal: As a proclaimer, Francisco Magia, alcalde of Yauco, takes the lead up to this time. If he drops into on his way across the island underlies to outdo his proclamation the English language will have to be let out a few reefs in order to do justice in translation. But after this joyous welcome to "Senior" Miles let us hope the Spaniards will not get Franco.

Washington Star: It is indeed an ideal situation for the extension of the American rule. The people are ready for adoption. They are intelligent enough to appreciate the advantages of the republican system and they can foresee the prosperity and the happiness that will come to them with an American governor. Freed from the corrupt practices of Spanish officials, gradually participating in their own administration, prospering under the influence of American commercial investments, they will profit by this act of war as have few peoples in history. Those cheers at Ponce were heartfelt.

Chicago Chronicle: "Long live the government of the United States of America! Hall to their valiant troops! Hall Porto Rico, always American!" Thus exclaims Francisco Magia, who signs himself "El Alcalde de Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America." We heartily endorse Don Francisco's sentiments and we have not reciprocated. Hall to Yauco, Porto Rico! to its enlightened and amiable people! Hall to its enthusiastic mayor—for alcalde, as we understand it, is equivalent to mayor. Hall, Columbia, happy land! In short, hall everybody and everything except the Spaniards! We are not to be cut out in courtesy, enthusiasm by Mr. Magia or anybody else.

New York Tribune: General Miles' report and the authentic news of the day ought to put an eternal end to the chatter about the iniquity of annexing territory without the treaty, signed and not consent of every inhabitant, woman and child therein. For what is made clear above all else is that the people of Porto Rico are welcoming our troops with the utmost hospitality and enthusiasm, and are exulting in the casting off of the Spanish yoke. Mayors of towns are making "Yankee Doodle" bands are playing "Yankee Doodle," citizens are marching in festive processions, native troops are not merely surrendering, but asking to be enrolled in our army, and there is a universal request for United States flags for the adornment of public and private buildings. And all this in the island which Spain has just been declaring to be the most loyal and Spanish of all her colonies and the most vehemently opposed to Yankee conquest!

Every Day It is Good. Divorced Democrat. Of course the Omaha exposition is not the equal of the great fair at Chicago in 1893, but it never expected nor pretended to be. On the other hand it is paying its way, reducing its debt, and the Divorced Democrat has seen it say it is good and unhesitatingly commend it to their friends as worthy of a visit.

An Unfriendly Publication. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The federal department of agriculture has just issued a volume on the infant beet-sugar industry of the country. It cannot be called a very timely publication, coming just when the sugar beet production of the Hawaiian Islands has been assured a permanency in price and highly advantageous competition with the new sugar industry of the entire country west of the Mississippi.

A War President. Philadelphia Press. President McKinley three months ago began the conduct of this hundred days' war, unknown to the world and little known to his own country. He stands today one of the greatest fighters on the world's stage, a war president. He has made no mistake. He has never faltered. The American people at each stage have implicitly trusted him, and his words have been approved and approved the trust. Once more free institutions are justified by their triumphant result.

Wedded to Rotten Money. Chicago Tribune. The populists, democrats and free silver republicans of Nebraska have agreed on platforms which agree in most respects. They all endorse Bryan and declare that there can be no "permanent prosperity" until a law has been enacted for the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, and until cheap free coinage dollars can be used retroactively in the payment of gold standard debts. The Nebraska Bryanites are as much wedded to reputation and a rotten currency as they were in 1896.

Trophies of the War. New York Herald. The government is making extraordinary efforts to secure the services of Admiral Cervera's squadron. Herculean efforts are needed to secure these valuable prizes, particularly as the hurricane season in the West Indies is approaching. Two of the five Spanish war ships, it is reported, at least, will be recovered and it is hoped to be utilized from the voracious sea. If even the wreckage of the others can be brought ashore or placed beyond the power of the waves until there is an opportunity to remove it may prove of value. In view of the possible early outbreak of severe storms on the Cuban coasts it is earnestly hoped that the good work of saving the ships will be as brilliant and complete a success as was the endeavor of the American fleet on July 3 to destroy them.

An Educational Institution. Duty of the Government to Its Citizens Not a Limited One. Record. In discussing a paper by Judge Seymour Dexter of New York in opposition to postal savings banks, in which he said that the "domain of our government should be confined to guarding, supervising and educating its citizens in the possession and handling of their own property," The Omaha Bee remarks:

"The logic of this position may be in harmony with the exploded theories that would confine the functions of government to the collection of taxes sufficient to maintain order and pay the actual cost of lawmaking and judicial administration, but it is not in harmony with the conditions under which a nation of 70,000,000 carries on its vast commerce and must provide for the well-being of its industrial population. * * * If it is paternalism to use the machinery of the postoffice for the safe keeping of the people's savings, is it not also paternalism for the postoffice to use the function of banks provisionally, to educate its citizens in all that constitutes citizenship. It should help to inculcate in them habits of thrift that are as important to the well-being of the nation as is knowledge of the written branches. The postal savings bank will do this as no other agency can."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Russia started late in the race of modern civilization. Its vast plains were inhabited only by roving bands of savages at a time when Europe was the home of settled and prosperous people. The earliest trustworthy census, according to the Journal des Debats, in 1724, shows 16,000,000 Russians. The enumeration of 1897 counted 128,000,000 and today there must be 130,000,000. This marvelous increase is due, not to conquest, at least not since the conquest of Poland and Poland, but since 1809 is attributed wholly to the excess of births over deaths. This excess may be attributed to the distant removal of the agricultural population of Russia from those influences which have caused a decline in the birth rate of other countries. It is to be remembered also that there remains a vast territory to be peopled. Crude methods of agriculture are improving, which means the greater capacity of the land to sustain population; and, moreover, there are always the deserts to conquer. The zone traversed by the new Trans-Siberian railway has an area equal to that of central Europe. Almost empty now, this territory can support, it is estimated, a population of 100,000,000. Thus the colonization of southern Russia is to follow by the colonization and settlement of central Asia and Siberia. A new granary of the world will thus be developed. Statisticians calculate that with this undeveloped territory inviting a continuous flow of immigrants, 1910 will see 150,000,000 Russians and the close of the twentieth century 300,000,000.

It is possible that Francis Joseph, with the patient wisdom that has weathered a dozen crises in the last fifty years, may be able to pull the empire through the coming winter. Differing in everything else, all the peoples of Austria-Hungary are at one in their veneration of the emperor, and if, in his jubilee year, he cannot induce them to lie down in peace, it is certain that nobody else can. From this distance it seems a trouble of the monarchy is that hopes from crumbling to pieces. The Slavs are 20,000,000 strong and standing solidly behind the Czechs. The Germans, though less than half their number, will not give an inch. Nor is it to be forgotten that the Sultan and the Mohammedans under the one of the objects of the dual alliance was declared by a French minister to be the partition of the Austro-Hungarian empire when the inevitable dissolution comes. Both internally and externally the situation looks hopeful. The only consolation is that hopeless situations are the strong point of the Hapsburgs. Somehow or other they always manage to survive them.

The Turkish newspapers in Constantinople which, of course, praise without stint the approval of the palace authorities, have been indulging lately in very violent language with regard to the treatment of the Sultan by Christian Europe. Thus, it is declared that all Europe has conspired against Turkey and it trampling the rights of the Sultan and the Mohammedans under foot and that "the magnanimity that induced the Sultan to evacuate conquered Thessaly in compliance with the prayers of the great powers, has only enhanced the impotency of Europe." One journal denounces the many of public and to a company of Christian rebels and criminals, another protests against "the demand that the Sultan shall allow many thousands of revolutionary Armenians, who fled the country from fear of just punishment, to return as protectors of the foreign powers, in order that they may become a new and privileged element of revolution." Other powers are accused of sending their agents to Macedonia and Albania to sow trouble there and preventing the ports from bringing the guilty to account. Such a state of things, it is declared, can no longer be tolerated. The Christians in Constantinople are inclined to believe that these utterances are a prelude to new persecutions and massacres, which might be prevented to cause fresh discordance in the handling over of the empire to the Cretan and Armenian questions.

This year's session of the Austrian Reichsrath does not promise to be more peaceful than last year's. The Germans have not given up their claim that Austria must remain what she has been in the past—a country in which the dominant race and language are the German. The Slav subjects of Francis Joseph are just as determined to put the Germans in an inferior position. The Germans, though divided on party lines, have the advantage of common language and common national aims and they have the support of their countrymen in the German empire. The Slavs are divided into a half a dozen different nationalities, each with its own language and its own religion, but they have the powerful support of the Roman Catholic clergy. Czech writers, moreover, point out that the Germans are easily absorbed by nationalities with strong patriotism, as in the history of America, Russia and Hungary shows. The Germans, on the other hand, aver that the creation of the German empire has made them more resisting.

The dedication of the new Church of the Saviour in Jerusalem will take place on October 21. Besides the Emperor William and empress, there will be present most of the German protestant princes, as well as representatives of other protestant courts (England and Holland have already accepted invitations), the protestant nations of Switzerland, etc. The band of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, as well as the sailors' chorus of the fleet, will contribute the music of the ceremony. The emperor's retinue will number three hundred persons and will travel on horseback and in carriages for the journey. They will all occupy tents, which will be furnished from the Sultan from Constantinople, and the camp will be pitched northward from the gate of Damascus. The horses and carriages to be used will be brought from the imperial stables in Berlin. The Turkish government is said to have been very active in improving the roads that the emperor will have to use.

Cape Colony is in the excitement of an election of members of the Cape Parliament, the last being imperial elections. The progressives, led by Sir Gordon Sprigg, advocate the idea of loyalty to the empire, the unity of South Africa and the promotion of the schemes of development advocated by Cecil Rhodes. Incidentally they stand for a new appointment of representation which

will give the British element more votes. The opposition, led by Mr. Schreiner, a Boer or Afrikaner, protests its loyalty to the empire, but opposes union of the South African states, and bitterly resents the prominence of Cecil Rhodes in South African affairs. Not all the Boers are with Schreiner; very many of them follow Rhodes with enthusiasm, as the man who is destined to develop South Africa into greatness. It is thought that the progressives will win.

The average density of population in Russia is increasing. The urban populations are growing even faster. For example, St. Petersburg now contains 1,267,000 souls; Moscow, 898,000; and Warsaw, 614,000. Moscow grows more rapidly than St. Petersburg. Some cities, such as Odessa and Loda, are developing with American rapidity. There are twelve cities, besides these, in Russia, whose names the average reader has never seen, of more than 100,000 inhabitants, or six dozen cities of that size than in France. The city of Ekaterinodar has doubled in less than twenty years.

Chicago Tribune. Recounted his losses with the cockfight. "I'm shy!" he said. "O, yes! I'll remember the main!"

Detroit Free Press. "When Jack proposes"—Mabel planned—"My tongue shall be coy, at first." But, alas! her eyes got the upper hand, and told him at once the worst.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Each time the Spaniards backward reel, Old Blanco, with elation, Drags forth his shining gem of steel And writes a proclamation.

Detroit Journal. "Oh, can you cure my cough?" Anxiously I cried. "I'm ill dependent on what you cough up," The doctor he replied.

Indianapolis Journal. "Shophkeepers!" Spaniards call us— "Their scorn can't raise our ire; For well we note they seem to dote Upon our good hatched wire."

Detroit Free Press. Just show the Spaniards islands lift Their fringed palms in air; We'll fire a gun—then land and plant "Old Glory" ever there.

Detroit Journal. Dewey'll hold the Philippines, Nor will the Kaiser touch Those islands, for the reason "That Dewey beats the Dutch."

Chicago Record. O charming girl in white and pink, You gown is dainty—sweet; You are the dearest, charming girl, Of all the girls I meet.

I worship—yes, I love you. I'm Your slave till time is through; On what I'll love you I see A girl in white and blue.

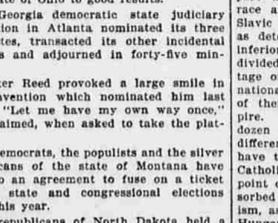
MILITARY HYMN. H. Randolph Latimer in Baltimore News (Air, "Greenback Key Mountains.") From Cuba's broad plantation, From Porto Rico's shore, Where long the Spanish nation Hath spent the land in gore; From Philippine's dark daughter, From Caroline's fair strand, The cry comes o'er the water: "O, stay the tyrant's hand!"

What tho' the ground-down Cuban, Starved out, crawls off to die, Tho' crimes the most inhuman Have drawn the Malay cry; Tho' long the distant thunder Hath told the coming storm, Yet Spain, by crime and blunder, Hath stifled just reform.

Shall we whose arms are strengthened By freedom dearly bought Permit our rights to be trampled Ere Spain be better taught? On what I'll love you I see A girl in white and blue, Whilst old world nations wonder, Deal justice full and well.

Flesh, flesh, ye wires of lightning! Resound, ye telephones! For Freedom's star is brightening, And Spain's dark tyrant aroars, "Humility forever!" Let fair Columbia sing, Freedom, dying never, Alone be Cuba's hymn.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.



WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1898.—The War Department has issued orders providing that the preliminary steps for the abandonment of Camp Alger, Falls Church, Virginia, near this city, shall be taken today. Experience proved that as a rendezvous for troops it was not well chosen.

AS a rendezvous

For buyers nothing equals out mid-summer suits for gentlemen. If you've been thinking of paying a tailor to make you a suit, you'll be interested to know how fine a suit we can show you for \$15, more or less. The variety is as unlimited as the tailors. The quality, the fit and style are guaranteed to equal his. The price is a great deal less—very good suits at from \$8 to \$12—finer grades from \$15 to \$25.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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